The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,821. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs.	52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	,,	28 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage	,,	15 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	,,	6 0
	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 20, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McMORRIS—June 13th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Hospital Steward C. R. McMorris, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GOWARD—June 17th, at Mazagon, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Goward.

TRACEY—June 18th, at Colaba, William Tracey, Esq., Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner for Drainage Works, aged 33 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

MEAD—At Gya, on the 6th June, John Clement, son of Capt. C. J. Mead, Royal Artillery, aged 2 years and 3 months.

GOOLD—At the Rampart Barracks, Fort William, on the 10th June, of cholera, the wife of Lieut. F. H. Goold, 47th N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

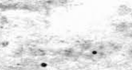
GOUGH—At Church View, Mussoorie, on the 10th June, the wife of Major Hugh Gough, V. C., 19th Hussars, of a daughter.

CROSTHWAITE—At Meerut, on the 8th June, the wife of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

LOADING FOR LIVERPOOL.

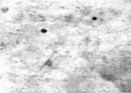
(With quick Despatch.



THE A 1 12 years new Iron Clipper-built Ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 Tons, and now on her first voyage, having undergone a thorough cleaning in Dock, is expected to make a very fast passage home. For Freight apply to J. W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

(With Immediate Despatch.)

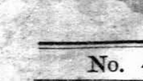


THE first Class Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR PENANG DIRECT.

(To sail Immediately)

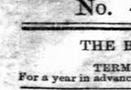


THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 400 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *Spitfire*

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

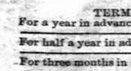
To sail about the 25th instant.



THE fine Clipper Barque ALICIA," now on her first voyage. For Freight apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,

Bombay, 18th June 1864. Agents Barque *Alicia*.

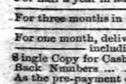
SHIP FOR SALE.



THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA, of about 460 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. ANDERSEN & Co.,

Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EGYPT.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,400 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 15th June, 1864.

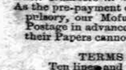
N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo on this Steamer will find Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY."



WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 25th June 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SURATTEES, 150 Horse Power, H. F., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

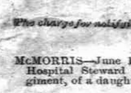
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Eastern Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Steamer as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer on the 15th July next, for Malta, Passengers, and Cargo, to Calcutta, touching (weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakal, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. Stewart, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Stewart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The ship *Morayshire*, Captain Piton, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the ports of *Bahia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship *Morayshire* and Owners.

Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICES.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain Affleck will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 16th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 10th July 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office in Church Lane, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having the Supplemental Articles of Association laid before it for approval.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 27th May 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part I. of the Legislative Act No. XIX of 1857 :—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem proper."

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

7, Rampart Row, 13th June 1864. Managers.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company on or before the 15th day of June next, to the undersigned or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay. FLEMING & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

With reference to the above, we give notice that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged upon all Calls not paid. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ઈંડિયાઈટેડ મરકેન્ટાઈલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકન્ટાઇલ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 18th July 1864, at 3 P. M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXXIX. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Resolution "That, of the words in brackets in the 3rd para. of the Memorandum of Association, the two words "Except Banking" expunged, so as to admit of discount and other such business being done."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are hereby informed, that the Third Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING CO. (LIMITED.)

ધિ પ્રિન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની લિમિટેડ

ધી પરીનય આફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 500 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 30th June 1864, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇંડીયા ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈંડિયા પ્રેસ કમપની (લીમિટેડ.

FIRST CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. Alexander C. Brice & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડ એનડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બંબે લાંડીંગ એંડ શીપીંગ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st May 1864, in consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 21st June to the 9th July, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

By order of the Directors,

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teak-wood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial Establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the termini of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the term the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of sanction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will have all rights to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessee to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class *Hotel*, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license; and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

By order,

J. TRIBE SHAWE,

Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED A PRESS READER. None but those accustomed to the work will be treated with. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED A BOOK-KEEPER, none but those thoroughly competent, need apply. First Class reference is required.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.

WANTED.—A small and very light Broughan of easy draught for one Horse; must be in good order. Address, prepaid, stating price and particulars to "B. L.," care of Librarian United Service Institution, Poona.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

REWARD Rs. 1,500.

LOST OR STOLEN from the steamer *Indore*, between the 20th and 21st of May last, a BOX said to contain 1,000 Sovereigns. Any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same will receive the above reward. Apply at the Office of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

NOTICE.—The Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation have this day removed from Nesbit Lane to No. 3, Church Lane Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—A DOG CART, the property of the late Lieutenant Sturt, General List, attached to 6th Regiment N. I., will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the Esplanade, in front of the Sanitarium. H. S. ANDERSON,

Captain, President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.—Applications for Free passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Bulsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.

The Undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot in future be received or attended to.

J. B. LANE,

Offices Bombay, 15th June 1864. Managing Agent.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. ANGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. China).

William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfield and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Promoters in Bombay.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)

Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

Bombay Agency.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0⅜d.
3 do. do.	1s.	11⅞d.
2 do. do.	1s.	11½d.
1 do. do.	1s.	11⅝d.
Demand	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

Deposit.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.

" " 6 " .....5 " "

" " 12 " .....7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Commission and Agency Business.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. Grant up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Bombay Marine.

Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)

Master Attendant.

Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Floating Batteries.

Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co. 17 Church Street.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bundar, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, slight, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by [illegible] & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT and PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.

2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.

2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	11	0 per dozen.
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	,,	11	8 ,, ,,
,, 3, ,, ,, Do. in Pints	,,	12	8 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	,,	16	8 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.		Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	,,	16
Pauillac do. do.	,,	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,,	35
COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,,	18
Champagne, A. Verger & Co.	,,	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,,	30
1825 Fine Champagne do. do.	,,	36
No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.		

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26 per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,,	14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,,	20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,,	36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,,	20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Moselle, do. do.	1	,,
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Claret, do. do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	1	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Dore Wine (Quart Bs in case consists of 1 doz.)	Rs.	20
Brandy do. do. do.	,,	21
Old Tom, do. do.	,,	12
Whiskey, do. do.	,,	24

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co,

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	30
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Hock, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Light Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	29
Do. Vino Fino	30
Do. Red Seal	33
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,	15
Do. Yellow Seal	22
Do. Red Do. Pints	32
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	36
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.....Pale Dry		,,	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines		,,	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts		,,	30
Do. Do. .....Pints		,,	15
Red Seal Quarts		,,	24
Do. Pints		,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	34
Do. Vieille ,,		,,	28
St. Julien ,,		,,	22
Medoc ,,		,,	16
Do. Pints		,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's*		,,	45
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffe's		,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		,,	41
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts		,,	40
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }		,,	39
HOCK..... }	Pints	,,	20
MOSELLE..... }			
NORDHAUSEN WORMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts		,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		,,	12
CURAÇOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ...Pints		,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	20
RUM .....Fine old Jamaica...		,,	21
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....		,,	12
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		,,	24
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	21
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts		,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints		,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints		,,	11
Do. Cordial ,, ...Quarts		,,	21
BEER AND STOUT.			

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.

Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.

Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.

Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints

Cunnoe's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.

London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—The favorite Ship *South Carolina*, 1333 Tons, 5/6 1/1 Veritas, well known in the Bombay trade. Apply to Captain H. M. SHARGOTT on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced business as GENERAL AGENTS and MERCHANTS. H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.
No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.
Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

WANTED A SECRETARY FOR "THE JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED)" on a salary up to Rupees Two Hundred. He should be a thorough Accountant and must possess some experience in Cotton. It is also desirable that he should have some knowledge of Engineering and Mechanics. He will be required to give security to the amount of Rupees Ten Thousand, and shall have to produce testimonials of character and qualifications. No cause will be shown for rejecting the application. Apply before the 1st July 1864.
MEER GHOOLAM BABA.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—An adjourned Meeting of the above Company will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12-30 (noon)
To appoint Auditors and elect Directors,
And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the Offices of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, instant, a dividend on the paid up Capital of the Company at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, free of Income Tax.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above, I hereby give notice, that the dividend at the above rate will be payable at the Company's Office on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant.
18th June, 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

ROYAL BANGLES FOR SALE.—For Sale by Public Auction at the Bank of Madras, Cochin, at noon, on THURSDAY the 7th July, for the benefit of those concerned, a pair of massive Gold Bangles set with 2 large and 86 smaller Diamonds, 330 Rubies and 92 large Emeralds.
The above Jewels are lying for inspection at the Bank of Madras, Cochin, and may be seen on application to the Bank Sheristadar.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, June 1864.

FOR SALE.—JUST PUBLISHED.—MILITARY STAFF PAY TABLES, applicable to the three Presidencies, showing the amounts broken specifically in any month of the Pay of Staff Corps Officers, and the new rates of Consolidated and Staff Salaries of Military Staff Appointments, as laid down in Bengal G. G. O. No. 1, dated 3rd January, and 312 of 1863. To which are appended a Ready Reckoner and Tables of Exchange. By W. SWANSEGER, Head Assistant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.—Price Rs. 5½, including postage to any part of India.
VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST, by JINGO! WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOVE!! "Latet anguisin herba." Price Rs. 2½, including postage to any part of India.
☞ Copies may be had of Le Page & Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. Higginbotham, Book-seller, Madras; and the Manager *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.
FIVE LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE, delivered before the Temperance Society H. M. 95th Foot, and Aden, by Lieut. E. CHAPPLE, of that regiment. Price per single copy, 12 annas. For a dozen or more, Rs. 6 per dozen. Postage included.
☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 1 Rupee (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.
An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ENGLAND, VIÂ GALLE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

The Mail for Galle will be closed THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEATHER REPORT.—18TH JUNE.

Broach.—Fair.
Bulsar.—Very cloudy S.W.
Goa.—Rainy, wind light S.W.
Kolapore.—Cloudy, wind light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Cloudy, S.W. calm.
Madras.—Fine S.W. Ther. 87. Baro. 29·99.
Pamnben.—Calm and clear. Ther. 88.
Surat.—Fair S.W.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days. Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon. 20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	11 11	11 35	
Tues. 21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	11 57	—	
Wed. 22	Twilight ends at 7.3.	5 25	6 39	0 19	0 42	
Thur. 23	Saturn sets at 1h. 9.	5 25	6 39	1 4	1 29	
Fri. 24	Full Moon at 3h. 45m.	5 25	6 39	1 53	2 21	
Sat. 25	Uranus rises at 5.55.	5 26	6 39	2 46	3 13	
Sun. 26	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 26	6 39	3 41	4 11	

Time—9h. 0m. 44s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 11
ALLAHABAD	June 14	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 13
BANGALORE	June 14	MALTA	May 21
CALCUTTA	June 13	MEERUT	June 14
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 11
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 10	PENANG	May 19
DELHI	June 14	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 9	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

NOT very many military men, and probably very few civilians, have cared to remember that Saturday last, the 18th of June, was the forty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the most mournful day, as M. Thiers calls it, in the history of France, the most glorious in the history of England. It is surely a strange omission, that no effort is made by the State to keep alive in the memory of the nation, or even in the memory of the British army, the recollection of the great deeds which were done on that day by English soldiers, or of the famous victory which secured the independence of Europe, and gave to England that undisputed supremacy over the other nations of the earth which still after the lapse of fifty years survives the blundering timidity of our diplomatists and the gross Mammon worship of our Parliaments. All the factitious enthusiasm which has lately been wasted on the celebration of Shakspeare's tercentenary might very well have been spared. The greatest genius of English and modern literature needs no monument to keep his memory green. So long as his works continue to be the delight of thousands and tens of thousands of readers, Shakespeare remains a perpetual presence and living power among us; and, if the day should come when festivals and statues will be needed to prevent men from forgetting Shakspeare, *Hamlet* and *Lear* and *Othello* must first have been forgotten and the real influence of Shakspeare on the minds of men have become a mere tradition. But, while genius never dies and needs no outward homage to renew its authority over us, great national events which have changed the current of history, and to which we owe our liberties and the greatness of our country, are apt to fade from the popular remembrance, unless from year to year they are commemorated by those festivities and splendid ceremonies which command the attention of the multitude, and make them at least enquire what it was that their forefathers did on that day that it should be observed with special honour. Shakspeare himself tells us how deeply rooted in men's minds is the natural love of celebrating historical exploits. No speech in all his plays strikes home to one with more thrilling effect than the memorable address of King Henry to his captains before the battle of Agincourt:—

> This day is called the feast of Crispian;
> He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
> Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
> He that shall live this day, and see old age,
> Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
> And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispian:
> Then will he strip his sleeves, and show his scars;
> Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
> But he'll remember, with advantages,
> What feats he did that day: Then shall our names,
> Familiar in their mouths as household words,
> Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
> This story shall the good man teach his son;
> And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
> From this day to the ending of the world,
> But we in it shall be remembered.

But in what "flowing cups" is Waterloo, a greater victory than Agincourt, remembered? While the Duke of Wellington lived there was a Waterloo banquet; and to this day in most of the regiments which fought at Waterloo the officers keep festival on the 18th of June, and drink the toast of the day proposed by the Colonel in the usual shamefaced British fashion, and after as much awkward hesitation and pretence of indifference to the whole affair as a fashionable young lady shows when she is asked to sing. But, so far as the British army is concerned, the 18th of June passes like other days of the year, with its routine of tedious duties which make the life of a soldier in time of peace so terribly monotonous. What a contrast does our practice in matters of this kind present to that of the French people! There is an established *culte* in France of all the great victories won by French arms, and the chief *fête* days of the nation are the anniversaries either of such battles as Marengo and Austerlitz, or of the birthday of the military hero whose name is identified with all the modern triumphs of France. Surely, Blenheim is at least as well worth remembering as Fontenoy, and Waterloo as Marengo! But there is an affectation in English society of sneering at whatever can possibly be considered theatrical or sentimental; and nine Englishmen out of ten would rather hide a praiseworthy emotion altogether, than allow it to disturb for a moment that passive expressionless immobility of countenance which is held to be the peculiar and distinctive mark of the thorough gentleman. This it is which causes the duty and the policy of consecrating certain days as military holidays to be completely overlooked by the governing class in England. Yet, if one thinks at all about the matter, it seems that there can be nothing more imperatively required than to surround a soldier's life with all possible allurements. Fighting, taken at its best, is a very ugly and disagreeable business; war the worst trade that a man can put his hand to; and it needs that what is repulsive in the life of a British soldier should be concealed beneath the pomp and circumstance of war in order to induce good recruits to volunteer for the service. Hence it has been found necessary to assume that even the private soldier is animated by other motives than mere recklessness and animal courage, and to call upon him to reverence his regimental flag, and to fight nobly for a decoration made of a bit of gun metal, with as much confidence as if every man in the ranks possessed all the chivalrous ardour of a Sidney or an Outram. That this confidence has so rarely been belied shows of what stuff British soldiers are made, and that those nobler instincts to which generals of commanding genius, like Napoleon and Napier, have invariably appealed in addressing their troops, are not limited to any class or produced by any forcing process of education. "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers," says Shakspeare's Harry the Fifth to his army before Agincourt. "This is the very worst army I ever commanded," writes the practical Duke of Wellington after Waterloo. It would seem that there could be no more pointed contradiction between the poetical and the real; but it is true nevertheless that, had there been no feeling of brotherhood between the Duke and the soldiers of his army, that army would never have withstood so patiently throughout that long and weary 18th of June all the furious attacks of the French host, and at last, assuming the offensive, crushed its impetuous foe. To sustain this spirit of military brotherhood among all ranks no expedient could be devised more effective than that of encouraging officers and men to commemorate annually, with the utmost splendour and festive mirth, the day on which they have fought together and conquered.

"IT is an Ancient Mariner" and he looks disconsolately over the splendid harbour of Bombay. The setting sun sheds its dying splendour upon the bosom of the waters—upon the spreading sails of mighty vessels rich with argosies, upon the intricate web of masts, spars, and ropes, which to the landsman's eye is the very genius of confusion—his gaze falls upon bales of cotton pressed and squeezed and tortured for the markets of Lancashire, on madapollams fresh from the looms of the busy West, on fat casks replete with the refreshing brew of Bass, the glorious particular of Barclay and Perkins, the sparkling amber of the philanthropic Allsopp,—rolling their jolly persons to the godowns of the thirsty East. The indescribable odours combined of every smell under the sun, from the strong fragrance of decayed fish to the mild effects of the decomposing cabbage stalk and the suggestive fumes of pitch, so dear to the true sailor, salutes his nose. He hears the monotonous chant of the crew weighing anchor, the lively melody of Jack half seas over. The pleasant curses which our brave tars substitute for conversation—the "light drip of the suspended oar," and the howls and shrieks that ascend from the bunder-boats below. Still the sights, the sounds, the shrieks, dear and familiar though may be, bear no consolation to the gloomy soul of the "Ancient Mariner;" for his thoughts are bent on the glorious past, when the harbour he looks on was alive with yachts eighteen or twenty in number, lively craft, with white bellying sails, raking masts, and bunting of the gayest of colours enlivening their slender spars and fairy like rigging.

He thinks of the animated scene the grand old harbour was wont weekly to present, in the pristine days of Bombay innocence, before the demon of cotton speculation and the maniacal spirit of "shares" seized on the heart of the people, and swamped the love of manly sport and public spirit in one universal grab after the omnipotent rupee. He peoples the shore with the well dressed aristocracy of the island, and fair ladies gay in colours and pleasant to the eye of even an antique salt, thronging to the regatta where the eighteen yachts strove for the prize of swiftness and the wholesome reward of skill. He sadly reflects that, up to the year of grace 1854, the Bombay Yacht Club existed, and boasted of its Patron, Vice-Patron, and Commodore; that high and illustrious names had been enrolled among its officers; that such men as Sir Stephen Lushington and Sir Henry Leeke had borne high rule therein, and that he, the Ancient Mariner, for many years had taken no mean part in forwarding the destinies of the Club. Ten was there a Board of Stewards, men familiar with the smell of salt water, and upwards of seventy members who knew the flavour of brine. In 1854 the lamented Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, was Patron of the Club, and the late General Lord S. Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and the Hon'ble Sir William Yardley, then Chief Justice of Bombay, were also Patrons. But these halcyon days were not to last, and in that year from various causes the Club received its death-blow, and towards its close the gallant little fleet of yachts was dispersed to the four winds of Heaven, and the Ancient Mariner alone left to tell the tale. As representatives of the gay little craft whose frequent regattas gave life and variety to the dull monotony of Bombay existence, he can see only some five or six yachts: whose avocations are confined to mooning dreamily about the harbour, varied by an occasional trip to Elephanta or some neighbouring Island. The attention of the public is turned to the mild pleasures of the band-stand: youth finds its recreation in dog-carts forty feet high, in weedy hacks, and equestrian costumes of marvellous greens: in languid flirtation; in the everlasting chant of the day's share list. To a pleasant sail among the invigorating breezes and swells of the harbour, modern Bombay prefers the dust raised by the carriage wheels of ambitious Parsees, the dangerous proximity of galloping stool-wallahs, and the faded grass of the arid Esplanade. The Ancient Mariner sees in these things signs of decaying public spirit; and we quite agree with him. We agree with him too in thinking that some strenuous exertions should be made to revive the old Yacht Club. We understand that there are in the hands of the late Vice-Commodore of that society some few hundreds of rupees which he appears to hold for an indefinite object. This money might well form the nucleus of a fund to give life to a maritime Phœnix rising from the ashes of its defunct predecessor. For our part we should gladly hail the birth of a scheme so pregnant with health, amusement, and good fellowship. Our own knowledge of the art of yachting does not extend beyond the observation of a singular but unfailing connection between it and a peajacket, brass buttons, and a telescope. Still we must confess that even to the eye of the uninitiated there are few sights more pleasurable than that afforded by a regatta; and we think that there are but few who do not share our opinion. We therefore hope to see the matter taken in hand by some energetic gentlemen willing and able to steer it to a successful issue before the next sailing season commences. Between the present and that time, there is ample time to build yachts of any size in Bombay, Cochin, or elsewhere on this Coast. The sailing season does not, we believe, commence till about the middle of December, as there is but little wind in October and November: and before then a little vigorous action might cover our harbour with a fleet of good yachts, equal in glory to that of ten years ago. One yacht we understand is now being built in England for gentlemen here, and another is on the stocks in Bombay, which will be completed before the end of the rains. With these and those already in the harbour some fair sport may be made if a Club could be organized to frame the necessary rules, and subscribe funds sufficient to meet the expense of prizes and other necessary outgoings. We ourselves know of some one or two gentlemen competent to the task who are striving to set this matter in motion; if they meet with the support their efforts deserve, we may hope to see the year 1865 signalized by some excitement more pleasurable than that which, through the instrumentality of a Gell, has rendered 1864 not very agreeably conspicuous.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XVII.

CONTINUING my remarks on farming in this country, the breed of sheep in the Upper Provinces may be divided into three breeds, distinct in character. Beginning at Allahabad we find a small (generally black) fine horned breed, which extends up through the Doab, Oudh, and Rohilcund. Then there is another breed from the desert towards the Hills, and up through a good part of the Punjab and above them to the north and north-west, the Dhoomba sheep is met with. As far as it goes, nothing could be better in the way of mutton than the first breed, but it is very small and more suited for private eating than to supply rations; they come late to maturity, but when of full age, are generally very easily fattened, and they keep fat on very little food. I have seen sheep of this breed, which had been well fed on grass, become perfectly fit to kill after being kept on gram for about three months, if not sooner. The next breed is much larger, but is often a raw boned cross grained brute most difficult to fatten. Those which come from the desert have short, very curly wool; they also come late to maturity, and, if put up before fine age, are apt to grow in size and not in fatness, whilst, if you get one of these brutes not inclined to fatten, the cheapest plan is to cut his throat at once; for in former years, when Manager of the Mess Mutton Club, having tried to fatten some of them on all sorts of grain, I found it was a perfect waste of time and money, to say nothing of patience. I have often seen better bred sheep of this kind, in small numbers, but I am writing on the breed of sheep in general not exceptional animals. The Dhoombas are found to the north, and there are two distinct breeds of them, one with the tail very pendulous as in the Cape sheep, the other much shorter, and the sheep itself, I think, of a larger breed and far better shape. Dhoomba lambs are particularly good, but I have heard that when full grown the mutton is coarse, but this may be owing to being left too long entire, and not well fed. In addition to these three breeds I remember seeing some sheep from Cashmere, and they were without exception the finest breed I have ever seen in India. They had never seen gram in their lives, and, moreover, had been making onset, and the mutton first rate; they looked a much better breed than any other sort of sheep in India. Prior to the mutiny, the Club of which I was manager kept, in addition to the flock of wethers, a flock of ewes of from 100 to 150; with these we used to have three or four Dhoomba rams, and we found the lambs excellent, easily fattened, and of good size. We generally purchased two or three rams from the Cabool merchants passing through in the cold weather, and as we had avoided killing ewe lambs, our flock would eventually have consisted mainly of these crosses which were longer and finer than the original Futtehghur ewes. I believe the improvement of the breed of sheep in this country to be more feasible than that of cattle, and also cheaper; whether it is to be done by crossing with sheep from Australia or England, or by selecting the best breeds in India, is a point for consideration. There is one thing to be kept in mind in all breeding establishments, and that is this, that though the maxim "like begets like" may be true, it is not the whole truth. However bad the breed of sheep in this country, and in this province especially, it is a *pure* breed, that is, it has been bred in the same *line* for a very long time, and therefore is likely to continue the peculiarities of the breed whatever they may be. This was found to be particularly the case in France, in improving the breed of sheep, and the first step would probably be here to break up the purity of the breed of Indian sheep by crossing the various breeds, and then the English blood would come in with advantage.

Another animal for the supply of food for Europeans is the pig. Many will say that this animal in this country is simply an abominable beast of the filthiest habits, but these latter are not the natural habits of the animal, and there is no reason why efforts should not be made to increase the supply of food from this source, it being the simplest and best of any. We all know what a village pig is in this country, long nose, long legs, and a back bone one would hardly like to ride on. But I can speak from personal observation as to the facility with which the breed may be improved, from having seen pigs living in every respect like their native companions, but which I could see by their colour and shape were descendants from English blood, and were evidently much more inclined to fatten than the native breed: therefore, the first step for improving the breed has already taken place, and might easily be carried on. With regard to the native prejudices, the matter is simply let them alone. We did not introduce the pig into the country, and his having become the abomination he is is certainly not our doing either; but they are so easily and cheaply fed that there is no reason why they ought not to furnish a great addition to the supply of food for Europeans. To get an improved ration for our European troops, the one great want is money, but if, by improving and increasing the sources of supply, we can increase the production, the natural consequence of lessened cost will follow. I will conclude these remarks, by saying something regarding the poultry in India, which, with reference to European soldiers, means fowls for hospital diet. When we look at a regular Indian *moorghie* there is small reason to be surprised at the wonderful eggs put on one's table. It is true that we have Chittagong and game fowls, and I have also seen very large fowls at Rampore in the Bareilly district in Rohilcund, but the generality of Indian fowls are wretched things. The game fowls, though both eggs and flesh are very superior, can never be anything but pets, kept in scanty numbers, as their pugnacious tendencies render their being kept in numbers quite impossible, and always troublesome. The Chittagong fowls are large but very leggy, and with a great deal of bone: they are also indifferent layers. I think the best breed for this country is the Cochin-China, and having myself tried them I can state that they thrive perfectly well. They are easily kept and fed, and at the proper season easily reared; the hens lay a good number of eggs, of good size and capital to eat. Having seen some of the very best bred at home, I can recommend them to any one wishing to keep good poultry. A real good Cochin-China fowl is a short legged, compact fowl, with rather large bones when on table, but notwithstanding the amount of feathers they stand the heat of this country perfectly well. As for cost they can be procured from any price upwards from Rs. 10 in Calcutta for each. I bought myself at home some of the very best breed in England, at about an average of from eleven to fifteen shillings each; they were but what could be called show fowls, which get fancy prices, but they came from the most successful competitor in England. Dorkings are also first rate fowls at home, and are famous as early chickens, and I have no doubt would do well out here if they can stand the climate; a cross between the Dorking and Cochin makes one of the handsomest and best fowls for a farmyard at home; there are plenty of other breeds of fowls at home, but the two I have mentioned are much the most useful. Ducks and turkeys might equally as easily be improved, but they are, as it were, mere luxuries. With regard to turkeys, I may mention that the cocks of the Cambridgeshire breed frequently reach thirty pounds weight, and the hens fifteen; their young ones under a year old weighed, the cock twenty-two and the hens thirteen, and eleven each; and without being fed in any way particular, the cock's usual weight when two years old was from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds.

Rouen and Aylesbury ducks also reach great weight, but the latter are generally very difficult to rear. I need hardly say that such a price as ten rupees for a fowl would never do for general consumption, and those bought by me were for breeding purposes; but a good well fed Dorking or Cochin-China fowl is better worth a high price than a common village *moorghie*, simply considered as to the amount of food. But to the generality of people a fowl is just a fowl, and they don't consider that one of the large birds weighs more than double the weight of the common sort. This is a branch of the subject, which will not I hope escape the attention of the Government and the Commander-in-Chief, for its importance cannot well be overrated. Steps taken now may prevent much embarrassment in future years, for in such a case the remedy must be necessarily of slow growth.

You had an article a few days ago in the *Bombay Gazette* on the position of affairs in Affghanistan, in which you seem to think disturbances seem almost unavoidable in Cabool. There has never been a time, I suppose, when the Princes of the Dooranee family were not at war among themselves, except when they were controlled by some exceptionally powerful chief. It is only by an abuse of terms that their country can be called a monarchy. Its provinces are governed by members of the reigning House, whose independence has been commonly complete, though seldom allowed. The new Ameer of Cabool, titular successor of Dost Mahomed, no doubt, expected to find his title contested by a dozen others. Dost Mahomed himself had first to seize his place, and then to maintain it. Nothing in the world then is more likely and natural than that every male relative of the Ameer should set themselves up in some city or other, and do his best to acquire, first independence, and then supremacy. Every Prince in the family will undoubtedly attempt to avoid obeying anybody himself, and to make everybody else obey him. In this contest, too, they will all resort to intrigue, and endeavour to secure the support of allies. The Persians, it is said, will assist in the coming struggle; that is as probable as anything can be, but I do hope we may not be mixed up in their quarrel. Hardly, even with a map before us, can we be brought to comprehend the madness which possessed us in 1839. Of course, nobody, even then, ventured to assert that the affairs of Affghanistan considered in themselves could import anything to the interest of British India. It was not suggested, either, that Persia was a state in whose policy we need take much concern. We had to strike across the barbarous wilds of these two realms, and reach the frontier of a very different power before we could discover the real source of alarm. Russia had not bordered upon Persia, as Persia bordered on Affghanistan, we should never have persuaded ourselves that any danger loomed in the distance. What we were induced to fancy was, that Russia might set Persia in motion, that the Persians might fall on the Affghans, and that, when the road had thus been levelled for the advance, the hosts of the Czar might then begin their march from the shores of the Caspian to the banks of the Indus. We resolved, therefore, to snap the chain in its nearest link, and to set up in Cabool a power capable tacks of the Persians. These people did cross their own frontier, and did lay siege to the border town of Herat, but they had forsaken the enterprise and retired to their own territories even before we commenced our expedition into Affghanistan. If we had not been utterly blind, we should have seen that, as far as the relief of our misgivings went, whatever the most successful war could do had been already done.

At the present time, however, there exists no such spring as was allowed to set all this machinery in motion six and twenty years ago. We are no longer afraid of a Russian invasion of India. We do not imagine that any such project is contemplated, and still less that the present period would be selected for putting it into execution. We know also from experience that if Persia gives us any cause of offence she could be brought to reason far more speedily by a squadron off Bushire than by an army in Affghanistan. We are reduced therefore to Affghanistan itself for a cause of intervention. If we again interfere between these kites and crows it must be simply because we prefer crows to kites and for no other reason. We cannot dignify the proceedings with the lofty and mysterious character which we gave to it a quarter of a century since. We cannot pretend to entertain apprehensions of Russia still less of Persia. We have learnt, to our cost, that our Empire of the East is far more likely to be endangered by ill-judged armaments and insolvent treasuries than by a hostile force from the countries beyond the Indus. The Affghans can never harm us except by inducing us to invade their territories. That one of the contending princes would do this if he could is extremely probable, but we should be madmen to give him the chance.

I repeat once more then, that it cannot signify to us which one of these Princes rules in Cabool. Of course a quiet neighbour is better than a troublesome one, but no trouble that an Ameer of Cabool could give us would amount to a hundredth part of the trouble which we should incur in making an Ameer of Cabool for ourselves. The Affghans may settle their own quarrels as they please without troubling us. It is just possible that one of the competitors for power may think to gain favour with his people by an attack upon our frontier possessions. Peshawur with its territories, which we conquered from the Seikhs, the Seikhs had conquered in former days from the Affghans, and the recovery of the province has often been talked of at the Court of Cabool. So far, therefore, and as a precaution against a possible onslaught, there is nothing injudicious in our maintaining a good garrison in Peshawur. So long as we keep to our own territories, the repulse of a few marauders is the hardest work which can await us, but nobody can measure the difficulties which might follow from another occupation of Cabool.

FOREST RANGER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, 17TH JUNE.
Steamer *Vigilant* from Trincomallee anchored.

CARWAR, 17TH JUNE.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed.

GALLE, 18TH JUNE.
Steamer *Carnatic* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Emeu* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 19TH JUNE.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH JUNE.
Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta anchored.

COCONADA, 19TH JUNE.
Steamer *Orissa* from Madras anchored.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* states that "Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan, elder brother of Ameer Shere Ali Khan of Caubul, has arrived at Rawul Pindee from Koorum via Kohat, accompanied by two other Sirdars and about fifty Pathan followers. He has solicited an interview with the Lieutenant Governor, and if he obtains permission, he intends proceeding to Murree. He is described as a tall muscular man, with fair complexion, and seems to be well provided with funds."

THE *Englishman* is sorry to record another unpleasant fracas between two officers in the Punjaub with, of course, a lady mixed up in it. The details and names are all before us, but we refrain from saying more than that it originated in one officer first paying too much attention to the wife of another, then listening at the door of a room in which the husband and wife were sitting, and lastly, on hearing an unfavourable opinion of himself expressed by the husband, rushing in and with the assistance of a friend assaulting him. The most curious part of the story is that the fair *teterrima causa belli* was the assailant peeping into the room and taunted her husband into repeating the expression, a circumstance which gives a better idea of her capacity for mischief than her good sense. A Court of Enquiry is sitting to investigate the matter, the consequences of which are likely to be serious."

WE (*Delhi Gazette*) have further news of affairs in Cabool. "Among other things we find it stated that when intelligence of the defeat of Sirdar Auzim Khan reached the wife of Sirdar Ufzul Khan in Cabool, she despatched a kossid to her husband. The kossid had to find his way to Rore in Toorkistan. He announces on his return that the King of Bokhara had publicly recognized and addressed Ufzul Khan as Ameer of Cabool, placing troops and treasure at his disposal to aid in expelling the usurper Sher Alli Khan.

"Ufzul Khan nothing loath has assumed the title of Ameer, causing prayers to be offered up and the usual ceremonies to be observed in the Mosques. The Commander-in-Chief of his army has been conferred on the son of Azaid Khan Ghilzie. The troops were on the eve of marching against Bameean.

"Ufzul Khan has sent a messenger to his brother Auzim Khan at Rawul Pindee, enjoining on him not to leave his present place of abode, as he would be required so soon as the Ameer Shere Alli Khan has been *saf kurroed*."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH JUNE.

WHEN the news was received here of the assassination of Meer Shere Dhil Khan, ruler of Khelat, in the Moolla Pass, I went to the Telegraph office to forward the intelligence, but found the line as usual in one of its remittent fits of interruption. Since then full particulars of the tragedy have been received from which I learn that, after all, there was no woman at the bottom of the affair, as was first surmised; but that it was solely an act of revenge on the part of the Meer's commandant of infantry, Shere Khan, whose loyalty his master had reason to suspect. The Meer, at a review held at Nurr, upbraided his officer for his treachery, and told him that on the arrival of the camp at Khelat he would dismiss him with disgrace. Shere Khan, who is a Patan, and held the same post under the deposed Khodabad Khan—whose favourite he was, and to whom he was thought to be still attached—smarting under the rebuke of his chief, deliberately shot him as he was riding off the parade-ground. After a painful struggle to retain his seat in the saddle the Meer fell, and the General making up sword in hand cut him up and left him a mangled corpse on the plain. This piece of butchery was perpetrated in the face of the whole army, and it is possible the murderer would have assumed command of the troops and led them to Khelat either to proclaim himself ruler there or to reinstate his old master, the Sirdar Taj Mahomed, who is probably the most influential Belooch chief in the Khanat, rushed up with his men and the corps of regulars who formed the deceased Khan's body-guard, and after a brief struggle with the General's infantry, in which the Sirdar and twelve of his followers were wounded, succeeded in securing the murderer, who, at the latest dates, was about to suffer the penalty of his treachery, after having undergone a fair and impartial trial. Shere Dhil Khan, who had been recently confirmed in his usurpation of the throne last year by the unanimous voice of the chiefs of the country, has left an heir between two and three years of age only; and as the vicissitudes of a long regency might be marred by the child's murder, or incarceration by some powerful usurper, the British Government may let Meer Khodabad Khan, whom misfortune has made wiser, resume the rule of the Khanat, particularly as he appears to have regained the good will of the inhabitants. We shall soon know, however, how the question of succession is to be decided.

The disturbed state of Bhawulpore, the Nawab of which put his uncle to death last month, has induced the Governor of the Punjab to propose that the country be taken under British management with a Political Resident to control its affairs. The Governor General has not approved of the suggestion, but has directed the Nawab to be warned, that, should there be any further cause of complaint against him, he will have to stand the consequences. A Residency will have to be established there sooner or later, for the protection, at least, of our railway interests through the territory, and the proposed bridge over the Sutlej will have to be thrown across from the Bhawulpore to the Punjab banks of the stream.

But it is rumoured that Sir John Lawrence has set his face most decidedly against the extension of the Sind Railway to Mooltan, his chief objection to it being that it would compel the withdrawal of the Flotilla by the rail taking up the whole of the traffic to itself; and he instances the effect upon the navigation of the Ganges of the Eastern India Railway. On this circumstance, it appears, the Viceroy places no further very serious objection, that, in case of hostilities breaking out in Upper India, it would be the easiest thing in the would for the enemy, or their emissaries, to interrupt communications with the sea-board by tearing up the track, in which case there would be no Flotilla left to take up troops and munitions of war. His Excellency also remarks that a sufficient force to protect the entire line could not be spared. Such are his leading objections to the scheme, and they are certainly tolerably strong ones; but, if they must hold good on this side of India, why should they not on the Calcutta side which, according to Sir John's view of the case, may at any day find itself cut off from the North-West Provinces?

I am sorry to hear that the locusts have already "put in an appearance" in Sind. The first flight, fortunately a small one, yet the harbinger of anything but good, visited the Nowshera Districts of the Hydrabad Collectorate; but as they found no crops to their taste, they passed on. Their appearance has cast alarm among the ryots, and should the scourge sweep over the Province a dreadful famine is imminent. It is a significant fact proving how discouraged the cultivators are, and what must, therefore, be their fears as to scarcity, that when the usual area of ten to eleven acres of land was tilled per wheel, the quantity averages between seven and eight only. The rice crops in the Buddeena Districts have suffered much from unusually heavy falls of rain, excessive inundations, and the ravages of field mice. The food prospects of Sind, I fear, are not of a very promising character.

Another dingy, the *Bewry*, Tindal Jooma, was lost near Maudevie the other day, through the parting of her bottom, at least, so the crew who were picked up by another native vessel, report. But it is now said that the owners suspect foul play.

The traffic on the Railway does not improve, on the contray it is still decreasing, and it has been found necessary to take off two more goods trains. The return for the week ending May 15th shows a decease in the receipts of Rs. 6,312-9-1, as compared with the return for the corresponding period of 1863.

The weather has been unusually hot of late. On the 4th instant the Thermometer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, stood at 98° in the shade. The heat was so oppressive that it cost the life of an old soldier of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, Private Thomas Wilkie, better know as Janitor of the "Royal Arch Chapter Faith and Charity," and Tyler of "Lodge Hope." He was struck with "heat apoplexy" in his barrack room immediately after cleaning his belts for a review with which the General was to close the inspection of the corps that evening, and died in hospital the following (Sunday) evening. On Monday evening his remains were borne to the grave where a large number of the fraternity assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

The *Sindian* has just published a clever satire on a subject which has gravely exercised the congregation of Trinity Church for some time back, in connection with their new organ. The Committée decided to place the instrument in one of the side aisles below, instead of in its legitimate place in the gallery above. This so dissatisfied Mr. Kemp, one of the members, that he withdrew and published a notice to that effect. Now comes the capital satire. I just now mentioned entitled, "The Lay of the Kurrachee Organ," which contain the excellent suggestion:—

> "That perhaps the organ and the graces
> Might play their parts in different places.
> In College chapels at home, he knew,
> And in Cathedrals not a few,
> The organ is raised on a lofty screen
> Where its beauty may be both heard and seen;
> While the pretty little choristor boys
> Sit in the nave to make their noise.
> Why shouldn't the ladies, in the name,
> Of all that's wonderful, do the same?
> Let the organ to the gallery go,
> And the lady choristers stay below."

I hope for one that this witty versifier's proposition will be adopted. At all events the orthodox church would gain something, for there is no doubt the symphony thus secured will work wonders for the faith, or in the words of the *Sindian's* satirist:—

> "No one, who heard that music, could
> Help becoming exceedingly good;
> And one or two folks who had had some particles
> Of doubt about the Thirty-nine Articles,
> As soon as they got from the church to their house,
> Burned their *Colenso*, *Renan* and *Strauss*."

CALCUTTA, 12TH JUNE.

SINCE I last wrote the chief, the constant, topic of conversation rising superior even to the disturbing rumour that reached us early in the week of Mr. Beadon's serious illness has been—the weather. Insufferable heat succeeded the welcome rains which at the date of my last letter were gladdening our hearts, pronounced as they were to be the veritable "rains," and for the last week the "oldest inhabitants" have been decla

ducting the Mutinies, in cases where the treachery of the murderer was of more than ordinary atrocity; and his alleged sanctity so great as to lead to the canonization that he would be made a Peer of by his followers after death.

As the process of cremation in these cases is one that may be considered open to grave political objections, as well as to the charge of unnecessarily outraging the religious feelings of the people of Mahomed Sooffee's creed, the latter course, in his case, would, probably, be, to cause the body of the traitor—as is done in all cases of executions in England—to be buried within the walls of the jail where the execution takes place, without any funeral rites being permitted to be performed.

THE IN-SANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.—Dr. Leith, in his recent admirable report on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay, which is exhaustive of the whole subject, particularly notices that of the many evils that the inspection of the Island has disclosed, that which is most prominent, and at the same time most open to immediate remedy, *is its filthiness.* He is of opinion that the maintenance of thorough cleanliness cannot be looked for without a general and efficient house-to-house; and he declares, in the most emphatic language, that "the Island ought not to lie in its present disgraceful state of filth waiting for the execution of the new drainage scheme, which it must take some years to complete. To say what should at once be done to attain to a far better condition than the present, one has but to repeat the several requirements of the Conservancy Act of 1856, and the steps towards the fulfilment of these occupies a large place in the recommendations that he here has to make." A great deal, and not impossibly have been given in words, than is here administered to the shortcomings of the late Municipal Commissioners, who, although armed with all necessary legal authority, actually left the Island in a far worse condition at the end of their term of office, than they found it on first entering upon their duties.

Amongst a number of other admirable suggestions, Dr. Leith recommends, with a view of improving the ventilation of the town, besides widening the existing streets—that advantage be taken of the health-giving sea-breezes by opening up avenues from eighty to a hundred feet wide, running from the seashore on the west towards the east; and he points out the localities where these might be made with great benefit to the general health of the town. One such road is now in great part traced along the Churchgate road, at the north of the English burial-ground in Sewreepoor: Thakoorwaddee Lane; and by the south of the Tirrapol to Parell Road; and it might thence cross the Bhendy Bazar Road and pass eastward through Bengalpoora to Nowrojee Hill, maintaining a straight course and the same width throughout. Another of these wide roads, Dr. Leith suggests, might also with advantage to convenience and healthful ventilation, be opened along the line of Old Sonapoor Lane and through the dirty irregular labyrinth of Carel, and from the east through the Market section and the dense foul Mandavee section to the Musjid Bunder.

It is further recommended by Dr. Leith, on grounds that will be at once apparent to the comprehension of any one but a half-time Municipal Commissioner, that in all extensions of the town, open spaces should be secured for the purposes of ventilation. In the parts already occupied by dwellings it would only be at very great pecuniary cost that such spaces could now be made, but there is a spot of large size in the heart of the town that it might be found possible to obtain for the public use. "The Moombadevee Tank," says Dr. Leith, "in its present state is a source of insalubrity to the neighbourhood, owing to its filthy state, and were the Municipal Commissioners to insist, as it is their duty to do, on its foul mud being thoroughly cleared out, and it never allowed again to accumulate, the expense of maintenance would be great. But were the greater part of the tank filled in, and were the remainder lined with masonry, it could be more easily cleansed but such operation would require to be done, somewhat like those at the Parell tank, built at its side, under the shelter of which those who have the right of access to the water could bathe, while the waste water flowed into the street-drain, the water in the tank could be kept clean. This portion might be separated from the railing, while the rest of the space might be thrown open to the public. If this could not be arranged between the Commissioners and the trustees of the tank, the public would still have the benefit of increased circulation of fresh air, were it arranged that after diminishing the area of the tank, the whole of the rest of the present enclosure should be kept clean and dry, and free from buildings, and be surrounded by an iron railing instead of the present dirty mud and petty traders' stalls. At the north-east end of the tank there is a filthy yard occupied by bullock-drivers with their cattle and carts, and a manufactory of *oopless* [cow-dung cakes used for fuel]. This yard might be cleansed, and the proposed site of the Town Hall be made ornamental; and it would be a fitting place in which to erect any public or civil monument." [The Juggernaut Statue, for instance?]

[illegible] faith, at the conclusion of his report, makes fifty specific and practical suggestions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town and Island of Bombay; each one of which it is perfectly feasible to carry out under a vigorous Municipal administration. With this report before them, and a moderate share of energy, the Commissioners will have no excuse if they fail to give us a cleaner and healthy town, and reduce the death-rate within the Bills of Mortality by at least 30 or 40 per cent. in the next three years. We are given to understand that they are already up and doing, and promise that as the days of small things have now passed away, those of great things are at hand. *Nous verrons.*

THE LATE FIRE IN THE FORT.—As there would appear to be some misunderstanding in respect to the parties and departments actually responsible for the efficiency of the Fire Engines, which [illegible] and failed [illegible] on the occasion of the late fire, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts. It appears that the Police have seven of these engines under their control, which are distributed in the following manner:—2 at Camatcepoora: 1at the Mazagon Police Office; 1 at Dhurumsee, in the centre of the native town; 2 at Mandavee; and 1 at Mahim. These are in charge of the Commissioner of Police; and since they have been so they have been very efficiently managed, and there has been no complaint of unnecessary delays, nor of any want of promptitude in bringing them into action. In addition to these, which have the merit of being partially maintained out of the Municipal funds, there are nine fire-engines under the charge of an officer whose chief duty it is to be styled the "Director of Fire-Engines," and who also enjoys the privilege of being Major of Brigade of the Garrison of Bombay. These are kept in Fort George under the superintendence of one Mr. Jeremiah Powell, and it was these which were brought to the fire that took place on the occasion of the fire which took on the 10th instant, and which have, in consequence of several similar [illegible] come to be designated the "Slow Brigade." Notwithstanding that these engines were within ten minutes distance of the spot where the fire broke out, they were amongst the last that entered their appearance on an occasion when, if ordinary promptitude had been used, a very large amount of valuable property might have been saved. As it was, however, they were most thoroughly beaten, in point of time, by the Police engines, and persons present, who were more than mere disinterested bystanders, will have it that they were the least efficiently worked of the nine engines employed in extinguishing this fatal fire. We do not pretend to know, of our own knowledge, that this was actually the case; but we do know that the tardy services rendered by this Brigade gave rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of the sufferers by the fire. Mr. Sutter, the Commissioner of Police, in the absence of the Director of Fire Engines, we are informed, requested Mr. Powell to explain why he was so late on the ground; but whether the explanation he received was satisfactory or otherwise, deponent saith not. There can, however, be no question but that the public are entitled to some explanation as well from the Director of Fire Engines, as from Mr. Powell, who we presume are both the paid servants of the state, as to the cause of the disturbances on the part of the establishment placed under their control, which proved so disastrous in its consequences as to result in a loss of property, a great part of which might otherwise have been saved, amounting to upwards of two lakhs of rupees. As it is never too late to mend, or to do the correct thing, we hope the Director of Fire Engines will see the necessity that exists for affording the required [illegible] of information: which might very easily be done [illegible] the channel of the Editors' room.

Having now disposed of the fire Brigades under the charge of the Police, and the Director of Fire Engines, we shall proceed to notice the whereabouts of other fire-engines located in the Fort and elsewhere, from which it will be seen that there is no want of these useful implements for warring against the "destructive element." In the first place there is 1 at the Commissariat; 1 at the Fort Custom House; 1 at the Colaba Barracks; 1 at the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade; 1 at the Government Bakery, in the Fort; 1 at Fort George (in addition to the fixed number of 9 in the Fire-engine Department, "for immediate use in cases of fire"); 1 in the Marine Battalion lines; 1 in the Boree Bunder lines; 1 at the Powder Works at Mazagon; 1 at Government House, Malabar Hill; 1 at Government House, Parell; 1 at Sewree Carriage Department at Colaba; 1 under the charge of the Marshal of the County Jail; and 1 under the charge of the Marshal of the House of Correction. We have thus 32 Government fire-engines in all, distributed, as shown above, in each of the localities where they might be most available, at a moment's notice, in case of fire wherever it was happen to break out. Besides which there are several belonging to private companies, which might also be made available, in case of need, by asking for them. With all these, on hand, it seems extraordinary that there should be no regularly organised Fire Brigade in a place where the value of property in all directions may be calculated by millions of pounds sterling.

On the occasion of the recent fire in the Fort, the only engines which appear (with one exception) to have been called out to render service, were those under the Police and the Fire-Engine Departments, and the one at the Custom House; which latter, by the way, was that first on the spot, and was admirably worked by an amateur Fire Brigade. The "exception"—and by no means the most honorable one; if what we have heard be true—was the Dockyard Engine, and the first sent for when the fire was discovered to have broken out. The use of this engine was, we are assured, morosely refused by the native Cerberus on duty at the Dockyard gate, on the plea that it was locked up and could not be got at at so early an hour! We wonder if this would have been considered a justifiable answer if the Dockyard itself had been on fire? It may be that there was some mistake in not causing up the European Warden of the Dockyard, an old and most deserving servant of Government; but we think it is not the correct thing to leave it in the power of any native functionary to exercise a discretion in such an important matter. His orders should be clear and distinct,—to give over the engine to the Police whenever called upon: and if it appears to be a very absurd thing that it should be kept "locked up"—*bundobusted* was the term used.

We have now given a full and particular account of all the Government fire-engines on the Island, and how and by whom they are managed, or mismanaged—as the case may be—which we trust may prove both interesting and instructive to those who care for such matters; and we presume all those having property liable to suffer damage from any inefficiency in this department of our local administration must feel some interest in it. If by our remarks we shall have given a fillip to the authorities concerned to keep in the straight path of their duty, and their "weather eye always open," we shall have done the public a service

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—18*th June.*)

STEALING A WATCH.—A Portuguese named Joseph Fernandes, was placed at the bar, charged with the theft of a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Mr. Alexander Kemp, on the 14th instant.

The Prosecutor stated,—I am a broker, and reside in the boarding house of one Mr. Oldenwald at Mazagon. I know the prisoner at the bar by sight. The gold watch now produced is my property, and of the value of three hundred rupees. On Tuesday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, I was in my bed room in the said boarding house; and taking off my waistcoat, I hung it on the bed post. At that time, the said watch was in the watch pocket of the waistcoat. I then sat down in the verandah. No one was then in the room. At about three o'clock, the prisoner came into my room, and asked for my servant. My servant was not then there and I observed the prisoner loitering about in the bed room. At about ten o'clock I went into my room. I went to take out my watch to see what o'clock it was, and I observed that the watch had been taken from my waistcoat pocket. The prisoner was not then there. I gave information of the theft to the police, and on Friday last at twelve or one o'clock, a police officer brought to me at the said boarding house the prisoner and also the watch. I claimed the watch as mine.

A Police Havildar named Babajee Suckajee stated the way in which he found the prisoner in possession of the watch.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next criminal session of the High Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe a report in your columns of to-day that "it is stated I am to be appointed Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society." I am very sorry this should have appeared, and beg you will permit me to say I know of no foundation for such a statement, and that I am not without hopes that the present energetic Secretary may yet be prevailed upon to continue his valuable services to the Society. I am, in haste, yours faithfully,

Bombay, 18th June. J. BURGESS.

MR. WHITE AND MR. GELL.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A letter addressed to you by Mr. Gell, which appared in your paper on Friday last, in reference to the publication in your columns of Mr. White's statement, conveyed the impression that Mr. White's friends, for the sake of the reputation of that noble and devoted man, regretted the publication. No more incorrect impression could possibly have been conveyed. It may be that some of his friends desired a private circulation, but none of them desired a suppression of it.

X. Y.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A very incorrect impression will be given by a statement contained in your correspondence columns yesterday, if many of your readers should be led to infer that the friends of the late Mr. Adam White considered that his memory would suffer by the publication of the pamphlet which you reproduced the day before, or that they differed from him in their judgment as to the character of the wrong which he had sustained.

Two or three of the gentlemen named wished, not to suppress the statement, but to give it a more limited distribution than it has now obtained. They were influenced, however, by motives of which apprehension that Mr. White's conduct in the matter would not bear scrutiny was *not* one.

A. B.

18th June.

*** These two letters are from gentlemen named by Mr. Gell in his letter as among the friends of Mr. White who had wished that the pamphlet should be suppressed. —ED. *B. G.*

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—May I presume to offer a suggestion, which, if acted upon, may not prove unprofitable to the Bombay community; at least, such is my opinion. I refer to the want of an organized Fire Brigade in this town. There are certainly places where such is not required, but among the many localities I have been in, I know none in which it is so called for as in Bombay, a fact which has been admitted in your columns, only during the last few days, and wherein has also been brought to the notice of the public the imperative necessity of an immediate reform in this particular. My fear, however, is, that this subject, allowed on all sides, to be a most important one, to be all-important and, as equally important affairs, be absorbed and die an early death. It is only natural to suppose this, judging by the numerous antecedents we have had. The fact is that all the energies of the Bombay mercantile community are wrapt up in making large and speedy fortunes. Half a million gentlemen are not available in Bombay, to devote half a dozen hours to the consideration of even so serious a matter as the effective suppression of fires, which might electrify even apathetic Bombay, who may find when too late, that the prosperous island, the boast of her citizens, has become a heap of ruins, with thousands of her inhabitants blackened corpses. What London was in the year 1666, Bombay may be in the year 1866, or perhaps sooner.

Having gone thus far, in the usual circumlocutory manner of writers and newspapermen, I would, with only one prefatory anecdote, at once come to the gist of this communication, which is, that even the "half dozen gentlemen" may be excused from the *leviathan* labour before alluded to, and that, at one meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay, they may settle the matter in true business fashion in a few minutes.

The anecdote just referred to is this:—The Revd. Rowland Hill of eccentric, but honoured memory, besides being a divine, was essentially a man of business. Finding his congregation one day in a more than usually sleepy and apathetic state, he paused in his discourse for a few moments, and then in a voice of screaming terror of the highest pitch, called "Fire! Fire! Fire!" the words with which this letter is headed. His startled and guilty congregation, awakened by his cries, leaped to their feet and called out, "Where, where, where?" The tale is so well known that I need not give his reply, which has been regarded as being perhaps more truthful than elegant. Be that as it may the cry of "Fire" effected the preacher's object, and it was not found necessary for him to repeat the, in this case, only figurative expression.

At this stage, the reader will see that Rowland Hill did effectually, by his energy, render unnecessary any repetition of the unpleasant and distressing cry of "fire." He awoke the sleepers to their danger and performed a more difficult task, one would think, than that of awakening Bombay, inasmuch as the former awakening was of a spiritual character, which might be weakened by a want of faith in the existence of the danger, while the latter is a real and palpable thing involving the most terrible consequences, the loss of fortune and the loss of life to the inhabitants of Bombay. As Bombay is not a penurious paymaster, when she gets the value of her money, I would have the cry of "fire" hushed by adopting the following plan:—

A gentleman should be appointed to superintend the Bombay Fire Brigade. An untried man or such a one as would be appointed by those, who would allow interest to supersede anything but real merit to obtain it, would do. He must be a man well known in Bombay and not likely to be here to-day and gone to-morrow: nor one who would make it the stepping stone to some other more desired post. He should be a man acquainted with the geography of Bombay in its thousands of ramifications, and knowing the language of the natives as well as the English. He should be a man of anything but weakly constitution, should possess a powerful voice, and be able to command such men as the police and men of the Brigade. He should be one of those beyond the suspicion of sacrificing to the "rosy god": never so little. He should be one of the police, as was suggested by the other day, in the *Bombay Gazette*, but he should be one of those whom the rest of the Constabulary could not look upon as their junior. He should be, if possible, one who has had experience in military drill, not as one in the ranks, but as a master. This would be necessary on more than one account, for such men understand what discipline the Brigade would require, and possess a knowledge of the minutiæ to instruct subordinates in, in making the men efficient as firemen. Besides all these qualifications he should be conspicuous, that the public, who pay him, may no doubt occasionally have failed to witness the manner in which Brigadier Braidwood did business. Without these qualifications none should be given precedence. If such a man could be found, the community could afford him a high salary, although the duties of the situation at the worst, at the starting point, need occupy him little more than two hours a day, except on extraordinary occasions. The selection of the Superintendent would be the most satisfactory, if it fell on a man of such a character that, in addition to his duties as a public appointment, is well known to the public, who has fulfilled his duties *sans peur et sans reproche*, and doubly so, if one could be found who deserves promotion at the hands of Government, but who, under peculiar circumstances, has not as yet obtained that promotion, although every way qualified to fill the higher grade. It would be, in such a case, a graceful act of Bombay to confer on such a one the post, which he might hold with his present one.

This is the hint then which I would offer, and I leave it to Bombay to discover the gentleman to whom I refer, which, as he is known far and wide over the Island, will not be a difficult task. His sense is such that he may be given *carte blanche* to organize at once the "Bombay Fire Brigade," and it will only be necessary after the first meeting to appoint Auditors, who would volunteer to look over the accounts, leaving the rest to the Brigadier.

Before concluding this letter I must beg to declare most distinctly that *my* Brigadier has not the remotest conception as to who is the author of this letter, or that it would be written, until it is now published. He has been long known to me, and, although I have rarely seen him for many years, I am quite sure he comes up in every particular to the standard herein laid down. His election would be to Bombay little less than the acquisition of a duplicate BRAIDWOOD.

Bombay, 19th June.

P.S.—The appointment, if made by the Justices of the Peace, would, I fear, be infelicitous. There might be the undue exercise of patronage, or the most able canvasser might take the prize.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SRINUGGUR is full of visitors. The weather has been rainy and cold, and sickness prevails. The Reverend Mr. James had arrived and had two services on Sunday in Mr. Cooper's house. *Lahore Chronicle, June* 11.

WE regret to hear from Agra, that a description of typhus fever is very prevalent at that station, carring off scores of natives and not a few Europeans daily.—*Allahabad Observer, June* 14.

WE learn from Mean Meer, that a Court of Enquiry is there assembled, Major Ross, Commanding 14th N. I., President. The court is engaged in investigating certain charges brought against Captain Wynne of the 90th Light Infantry, by the Paymaster of the Regiment.—*Id.*

WE hear from a correspondent at Futtehpore, that Syed Mahommed, who had just been tried for the murder during the mutiny, of Mr. Tucker, the Judge of Cawnpore, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 20th instant.—*Id.*

NOT long since, it may be remembered by our readers, our Fyzabad correspondent furnished us with a graphic account of a *fracas* that occurred, at that station, and in which Lieutenant Colonel Walters of H. M. 35th Regiment figured, not to the best advantage, as the principal actor. He commanded the station at the time, and placed Lieutenant Proctor, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, under arrest, for presuming to appear at a ball in plain clothes. This was the ostensible reason, but it was well known in the station that other motives predominated in causing the arrest. Lieutenant Proctor very properly caused the matter to be represented to the Chief Commissioner, who referred it to the Viceroy, and His Excellency has expressed, most unequivocally, his high disapproval of Colonel Walters' conduct. Apart from the *animus* exhibited, there can be no question that it was a wonderful stretch of authority, happily rare, and which, if not altogether checked, would produce much inconvenience to the public service, and much unnecessary annoyance to individuals. Sir John Lawrence has, moreover, requested the Commander-in-Chief to notice the conduct of Colonel Walters in such way as he may think fit. For the bad taste shewn by that officer, we dare say he has already been tolerably well punished socially, and to show him that he has gone too far even, in a military sense, where a good deal in a tyranical way can be done by a high pressure martinet, we trust he will get a good wigging from the Chief.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

19th May.—A number of camels arrived to-day from the Ameer's Camp from Charikar, to convey barley and other supplies to the Camp.

A letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan was received by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, the Governor, from Koorum—It was to the following effect:—

"A protion of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's troops have been employed by Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, while the latter was on leave of absence. Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, having been applied to by the Chiefs and Mulliks of Koorum, to appoint some one as their Hakim, has for the present nominated Mirza Ubdoolrabee Khan the Serrishtadar of Auzim Khan, as Hakim of Koorum and Khoost and has granted him a khillut equal to his rank. As the arrangements have been completed in Koorum, I will soon return to Cabool."

Having perused the above letter, Sirdar Khooshdil Khan ordered it to be forwarded to the Ameer's Camp in original. It is ascertained that the Ameer has sent a grand khillut, consisting of Cashmere and Khaleel Khanee shawls, cloaks, and a Persian sword, &c., to Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan for the victory of Koorum. The Ameer is said to have made the following remarks before his Sirdars the time he was sending the khillut to Ruffeek Khan. "It must be in your memory, that Sirdar Auzim Khan called Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan a camel driver—now you see the same Ruffeek Khan, has turned Auzim Khan, out of Afghanistan and taken possession of all his territory."

20th May.—A rumour is prevalent in Cabool that Eeshan Oorak has reached the Soof Pass, and has made the people of that place to rise against Ufzul Khan, and that Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, having fallen out with Ufzul Khan, has gone to Tikeha. Sirdar Mahomed Alim Khan's letter from Bamean was received by the Ameer—It said,

"The moment I received the news of the victory of Koorum, I ordered a salute to be fired in my Camp, and wrote letters to the Chiefs of Bulkh telling them what had happend to Auzim Khan. As Mahomed Ruffeek Khan has done his part let me beg of the Ameer to allow me to fight Ufzul Khan."

Ameer Shere Allee Khan's reply to the above was this; "Do not be in a hurry, let Ufzul Khan [illegible] and then Mahomed Ruffeek Khan is shortly expected in the Camp. The moment he arrives, I will march for Bameen. I have made arrangements to send you supplies from Cabool and other places, but at the same time you ought to send your own men to Ghiznéen to buy and bring more to your camp."

21st May.—A letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan was received to-day by the Governor from Charikar. It was to the following effect:—

"Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan is still in Ghoree, and to make himself sure of the fidelity of the people of the different tribes, he Ufzul Khan is putting them on oath. I am going to send Saddar Allee Khan to bring me news from Ufzul Khan's Camp and will let you know what I hear from him. I intend remaining in Charikar for twenty days until my arrangements are completed. Please collect as much grass and supplies in Cabool and other places as you can and send them to my camp."

The following news from Heerat was ascertained from the kossid who brought the above letter.

A letter has been received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan from Heerat, informing the Ameer that the ambassador of the Perian Court with a grand khillut for the Ameer had arrived in Heerat, but was detained there until the Ameer's pleasure was known. Since some Turcomans have been punished by Yakoob Khan, there are no more attacks made by that tribe on the Heeratees.

22nd May.—A letter from Sirdar Ubdoolrasool Khan was received from the Ameer's camp. It stated,

"Difference having risen between Sirdars Mahomed Ufzul Khan and Wully Mahomed Khan the latter is gone, it is said from Takhtabool to Ukhcha, and Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan the son of Ufzul Khan, is come to Tuktabool. People will have it in the Ameer's camp, that Sirdar Ufzul Khan is thinking of making up with the Ameer. If things are carried on to the satisfaction of the Ameer, it is proposed that after the Ameer has settled with Ufzul Khan, he will march to Candahar and depose Mahomed Ameen Khan from the Hakoomut of Candahar."

Sirdar Ghoolam Jan the brother of Sirdar Shumsood-deen Khan, (who having fallen out with the Ameer had gone to Auzim Khan) arrive to-day from Turkistan, and went to pay his visit to Sirdar Khooshdil Khan. The Sirdar said, that when he was leaving Koorum, a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan was received by Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan to the following effect:—

"You have taken wrongful possession of the whole of my property, to the value of eleven lacs of rupees, for which you are responsible for it.

Sirdar Kooshdil Khan then asked Goolam Jan, if Auzim Khan's pride was pulled down. Not at all, replied Ghoolam Jan,—In Koorum it was given out that Auzim Khan was at Peshawur, and was thinking of going to Toorkistan *via* Kashkar and Buddukshan.

Sirdar Kooshdil Khan took down what he heard from Sirdar Goolam Jan and sent it to the Ameer.

23rd May.—News has been received from the Ameer's Camp to the effect, that the Ameer having selected a few hundred sowars, had warned them to keep themselves ready to move at a moment's notice; they expected daily to march.

It was rumoured in the camp, that the Ameer having been given to understand that Auzim Khan was going to Toorkistan *via* Buddukhshan, was arranging to intercept him on the way if possible. Mirza Heider, the Serrishtadar of Auzim Khan, arrived to-day from Koorum and gave the following news about to Sirdar:—

"After Sirdar Auzim Khan had reached Tulboolund Khyle, he wrote a letter to Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, requesting him to allow Mirza Kuddoos, to go and realize the revenue of his own purchased jageer situated in the district of Khoost.

With that request Ruffeek Khan complied with, and sent orders to the Chiefs of those places to pay the revenue."

Sirdar Ruffeek Khan is expected in Cabool in two or three days.

It is ascertained by Shere Allee, the Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, who has arrived here from Bamean to buy barley for the Sirdar's camp, that Meer Mohib Beg, chief of Hazara Yaka Oolung had escorted Eeshan Oorak to Mamana, and thence to his native place. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had granted a grand khilut to Mohib Beg for his services. The people at Bulkh were becoming friendly towards Mohamed Allee Khan, as they had commenced sending supplies to Mohamed Allee's camp from Derah Soof.

24th May.—This morning the body of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the son of Syud Mohamed Khan Peshawaree, was brought from Charikar to be buried in Cabool. On enquiry it was ascertained that the Sirdar had died there suddenly.

Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, Yoosuf Khan, and Hafizjee and some other Barueksze Chiefs accompained the funeral and got the body buried in the tomb of Aushakan Aurijan.

Since all the Sirdars are with the Ameer, no ceremonies of Fatah were performed in Caboul.

Letters have been received by the merchants of Cabool, from Koorum and Sunnung, stating that the kafla for Cabool, had been detained at the above-named places by Sirdar Ufzul Khan's men, and that Sirdars Khaloo Khan, and Ubdoolroof Khan with their troops were expected at Roee to fight with Mohamed Allee Khan.

Ameer Shere Allee Khan has sent for Mohamed Hoossain Khan, the son of Nazir Naesan, to send him to Heerat to bring the Persian ambassador to Cabool.

In the evening news was received from Koorum to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan had travelled two marches on his way from Koorum to Caboul when he was called back by Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan. People have it, that there has been a regular outbreak towards Koorum."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 14.

THE WEEK.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review.)

THE frightfully oppressive weather still continues which for the last month or six weeks has paralyzed all the energies of the people of Bombay, and left hardly a spark of animation in any but the most speculative members of the community, whose spirit neither a thermometer ranging from 90° to 110°, nor the probability of a European war, can quench. The oldest residents in India cannot remember a more exhausting and unhealthy season; and Bombay, usually as pleasant a place to live in, as far as climate goes, as any other seaport city in the world, has been for some time past simply intolerable. The monsoon has burst down the Coast and in the Deccan, but up to this time we have had no sign of its approach in Bombay but a few delusive showers of rain from the wrong quarter, which have only served to make the succeeding heat more unbearable than that which went before. An ingenious theory is started by a nautical friend of ours that the recent cyclone threw back the monsoon out of its usual course, and that it will be a long time before the South West wind recovers its ordinary force at this time of the year. We can but await, in agony such as even Mr. Banting never experienced while he was the victim of corpulence in a comfortable English climate, the storm which is to inaugurate the downpour of the blessed rain of the monsoon.

Yesterday's *Times of India* contained a strange article professing to be a criticism on an essay on "Cramming" in the English *Saturday Review*, the theme of which was some remarks lately made by Mr. Maine and Sir Alexander Grant on the weak points of Indian Universities. The *Saturday Review* fell into the very excusable errors for a writer at a distance from Bombay, of supposing that what Sir Alexander Grant said on this subject was part of his annual address to the students as Vice Chancellor of the University; when in fact his wise and kindly advice to the young natives under his charge was embodied in his admirable lecture on "Oxford." This was enough, however, to bring out in startling prominence the "craze" of the *Times of India*. Like the old women in England who fancy that the Jesuits are always lurking in ambuscade with the view of accomplishing the most diabolical purposes, so the Editor of the *Times of India* probably looks under his bed every night to see if an Educationist is not hiding there. He now has got it into his Quixotic brain that the Bombay Educational Department are working the London press. His reason for thinking so is that the *Saturday Review*, in making a passing allusion to the Indian Universities, committed the slight inaccuracy we have referred to with regard to the University of Bombay. Had the *Saturday Review* written with suspicious accuracy about Bombay, one could have understood the inference, but from want of local knowledge to infer a local connection is a mode of reasoning, to say the least, paradoxical.

The state of the religious newspaper market in this Presidency may now be quoted "dull, with a declining tendency." Unsentimental judges have this week upset the decision of the "first lawyer in India" that journalists have a perfect right to denounce any public man as a thief and a swindler with impunity, and have granted to Mr. Howard the power of bringing his action of libel against the Editor of the *Times of India*. This same Editor has fallen into very hot water during the last two or three days, the *Bombay Gazette* having published a pamphlet written by the late Mr. Adam White, from which it appears that that lamented missionary regarded as the chief of his detractors and calumniators the Rev. Francis Gell, who wrote Mr. White's epitaph in the *Times of India* and claimed to be his principal friend and champion against the profane mockers at religion who write in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Bombay Saturday Review*.

We hardly know if it is worth while reckoning among the incidents of the week the second bolting of Wittoo Dhummoo from under the protecting roof of the Christian Missionary, the Rev. A. Forbes. Wittoo is so erratic a character that his movements have ceased to have any great public interest, and beyond the expression of a very languid curiosity respecting the boy's latest stage of religious experience, whether at any particular moment the chances are that he is a heathen or a Christian, nothing more is likely to be heard of him. This, if we regard the matter from a worldly point of view, is a great blessing to newspaper writers and newspaper readers, for Wittoo was becoming almost as great a nuisance in Bombay as the little Jew boy Mortara used to be in England.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

(From the Madras Times.)

THE speculative season in Bombay having now set in, various projects and schemes are being launched in that Presidency, with a view to the amusement during the dull season of supercilious Parsees, speculative Hindoos, and greedy Scotchmen—King Cotton being for the time neglected. Amongst other projects, is one that is in Bombay, known as the "Great Back Bay Job." According to the accounts which have reached us through the local press and other sources, it appears that this scheme has been hatched by a gentleman who fills the high position of a Legislative Counsellor, viz., the Hon. M. H. Scott, to whom, and to two other gentlemen, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, a concession has been granted which is to form the basis of a Public Company.

Bombay, we must remind our readers, is situated at the extremity of a small Island, much of which is below the level of high water mark, and therefore swampy—consequently, the quantity of available land, suitable for building purposes for warehouses, and such like, is comparatively very small, and since the partial completion of the lines of Railway, the rise in rents in the town, and also the sudden increase of trade consequent on the increased demand for Cotton the mercantile community find themselves cramped for space on every possible side. In order to relieve this pressure, the Government has wisely abandoned the useless ramparts, which surrounded the Fort, thus affording a large quantity of land, adapted for the sites of offices, banks, warehouses, and other similar places of business. Along the foreshore of the harbour, three Companies have also obtained concessions of the derelict lands left high and dry at low water—for the purpose of reclamation. And of the premium at which the shares in these Companies stand be any criterion of the value of the concessions, and of the land acquired, that value is enormous. There is the "Elphinstone" Company, for example with 19,500 Rupees paid, standing at 75,500 Rs. per share premium—or nearly 400 per cent.—there is the "Victoria," with 4000 Rs. paid, standing at 37,500 Rs. premium, or 900, per cent.—and the "Colaba," with 10,000 Rs. paid, at 4,800 Rs. premium,—such premiums are almost fabulous, and should have shewn the Government, the immense value of the concession they had given away. On the North-west side of the Colaba Spit, and between it and Malabar Point, there is a large inlet of the sea called Back Bay which covers an area of about six square miles. During low water spring tides it is laid bare to a distance of from half a mile opposite Girgaum, to about 1½ miles opposite Colaba Point. This Bay, has been described as a safety valve to Bombay, both in a marine and sanitary point of view; inasmuch as it carries into the very heart of the town the delightful sea breeze so conducive to health—and the swell of the sea which breaks on Colaba Point is partly dispersed in Back Bay, instead of running along the foreshore of the main harbour, and thereby causing a considerable surf. The reclamation of this Back Bay, has long been a tempting object for enthusiastic projectors and amateur Engineers even so long as 30 years ago, it was proposed; and it is a concession of this Bay for reclamation, that has been granted to the Hon. Mr. Scott and his colleagues, and which is at present causing excited discussion amongst the energetic community of Bombay. We believe it has never yet been precisely made known, how far the proposed reclamation is to extend, whether it is to embrace the whole of the Bay of six square miles, or only a strip of a few hundred yards in width along the foreshore. It has, however, oozed out in the discussion amongst other matters, that the building of a breakwater out from the Colaba Spit, about two and a half miles long, to protect the inner harbour from the effects of the reclamation works, and the removal of the Light-house to the extreme end of the breakwater form part of the project. The cost of these supplementary works is not made known, nor by whom they are to be executed, but considering their magnitude, their estimated cost has been put down at two millions sterling; and it is generally understood that the Company is to receive all the benefits arising from the re-clamations, and the Government is to pay for the breakwater, or to speak plainly, the Company is to get all the benefit, and the Government is to pay for protective works rendered necessary by such reclamations. It is also understood that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is to have a terminus somewhere on a piece of ground reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, and it is pretty certain, that having once got possession, they will contrive to make the terminus much more suitable to their convenience, than to that of the Railway Company, or of the public. We cannot understand that it is that the Railway Company were not allowed to reclaim their own site for a terminus, unless the idea of using the reclaimed land is an after-thought. No such excuse, however, can be put forward, with regard to the reclamation of a portion of Back Bay for a terminus, as we believe the idea originated with the Railway Engineers, who if they were competent to make many hundred miles of railway, were surely competent to reclaim a few acres of land for a terminus, without the intervention of Mr. Scott's Company.

There can be no doubt that it is most desirable to encourage private enterprise in "developing the resources of the country," but we apprehend even this maxim may be carried too far. And if the premium on the shares in the Land Companies already quoted is so great, and the estimated value of this concession is, as stated in the *Bombay Gazette*, worth three millions sterling, that the granting of such a concession to three private individuals to form a Company, and to distribute the shares among their private friends, cannot but be characterised either as an egregious blunder, or a disgraceful job. What would be said in Madras, for instance, if the Government were to grant to a Member of Council and two of his friends, a large stretch of the foreshore for a couple of miles on each side of the Railway Terminus at Royapooram, to be reclaimed and made into landing and shipping stages! yet this is exactly what is proposed to be done at Bombay—or what should we have thought if the Government at home had handed over to the tender mercies of a Company, the interests of the Metropolitan public by granting a concession of the land now being reclaimed along the foreshore of the Thames between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, such concession to have been given to one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and two of his friends—yet this is just what has been done in Bombay. Nothing justifies such a reckless throwing away of valuable property in one of the most important cities in British India, and the existence of which are increasing with such rapidity as to need every possible facility to meet their requirements. Surely the first duty of the Bombay Government, when it had once ascertained the value of these reclamations was to have organised a system of conservancy for its harbour, and a Board of Works for improvement on the model of similar Boards in England, under which London, and its river Thames, Liverpool and the Mersey, as well as other towns and havens, have been so successfully improved. A Board so constituted would most efficiently have carried out these reclamations, and the enormous gains might have been applied to the improvement of other harbours within the Presidency. Is it possible that the organization of such a Board was beyond the comprehension of the legislative and administrative abilities of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and his Council? Surely if he had no time among his multifarious duties for the consideration of this question, about which so many men of business, who could have advised with him, and it is strange if such a subject were not as worthy of care and attention, as "Time Bargains," "Smoke Nuisances" and "Cotton Frauds" Bills. We apprehend that this bargain, in which the interests of the citizens of Bombay has been undoubtedly disregarded is unequalled by any "Time Bargain" that has ever been made in Bombay.

We do not however advocate a system of indiscriminate reclamations, and harbour improvements; for, knowing as we do, that Bombay is one of the finest natural harbours in the Eastern seas, we are sorry to see in the category of those labours, which, as lately stated in the House of Commons, "have been improved till they were destroyed." Bombay has great natural facilities for being made one of the finest cities and ports in the world. Were its low lying flats and swamps intersected with tidal water streets, it might in the hands of a skilful Engineer, be made to combine the beauties of Venice, with the magnificence of the Bay of Naples, and with accommodation for trade unsurpassed by any port in the East.

THE BOY WHO DID NOT KNOW WHAT FEAR WAS.

(FROM ICELANDIC LEGENDS.)

ca's of cotton) and this year it is expected many merchants had to bring coffee and pepper up from the Malabar Coast by steamer and ship it hence in English vessels, by which greatly increased duties have been incurred. The Company has been started under most respectable auspices, and as a considerable number of shares have already been placed in France, only a limited number remain for allotment in Bombay, which we understand, will be given to parties engaged in the trade, and the promoters speak confidently of the Company proving a great success for its shareholders.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 18th June 1864.

London.

Robert Small—51 bales wool, 153 cwt, Veerjee Mooljee.
Varra—10 cases fi-hmaws, 11 cwt, Rajabally Allyrajbh.

Liverpool.

Advance—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Dewjee Jaitha.
Alagar—430 bales cotton, 1,505 cwt, Jewraze Balloo.
Ann Buckle—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Nundeasur Cunnalall; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt, Ruttonsy Ludha.
Black Eagle—200 bags sunnseed, 450 cwt, Macdonald & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, 3,500 cwt, John Clover & Co.
British Empire—16 bales cotton, 56 cwt, Nundeasur Cunnalall.
Cambay—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, D. and M. Pursholumdass & Co.
Castilion—loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt, Ebram Rampee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt, Dwarkadass Vassonjee & Co.
City of Amoy—286 pieces copper cakes, 4 tons, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Clanwerdon—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Vulubdass Jiladhar & Co.
Clotilde—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Jeewaze Megjie & Co.
Glendower—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt, Khimjee Visram & Co.
Great Australia—140 bales cotton, 490 cwt, Khetsee Nagsee.
Harold—25 bales wool, 75 cwt, Khimjee Ramjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt, Vussonjee Narrunjee & Co.
Hesitress—4 bales wool, 12 cwt; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Morarjee Doongersee & Co.
Jamaijee Cavasjee—14 bales cotton, 189 cwt, Jaisan Visram; 54 bales wool, 162 cwt, Wookerdia Hemraze.
Lipanto—41 bales wool, 123 cwt, Dewjee Luckomsee.
Mautara—100 bags black pepper, 125 cwt, S. Tychjee & Co.
Matheran—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt, Nagurdass Permanund.
Nydia—73 bales cotton, 255½ cwts, M. & M. Heerjee.
Ontario—130 bales wool, 390 cwt, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Pranjeevan Wagjee.
Oreu Glendower—640 bundles galls, 2270 cwt, Khimjee Visram & Co.; 3 bales wool, 9 cwt, Bharra Topun; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt, Goculdass Lilladhur; 69 bales wool, 180 cwt, Nurpall Mooljee; 150 bales coiryarn, 375 cwt, Ghanny Tricam.
Queen of the Merey—57 bales cotton, 200 cwt, B. F. Cama Sons & Co.; 16 bales rags, 56 cwt, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Khutow Khimjee.
Sea King—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Ramrutan Bagnath.
Victoria Cross—24 bales wool, 72 cwt, Vurudhman Ponjay.
Wabeno—48 bales cotton, 168 cwt, Ramcrustna Souzba & Co.

Havre.

Gertrude—25 bales wool, 75 cwt, Govindjee Pragjee & Co.
City of London—250 bales cotton, 890 cwt, J. Siegfried & Co.
Swiftsure—49 bales cotton, 664 cwt, Bezonjee Pestonjee.

New York.

Martaban—106 bales orchellaweed, 363 cwt, 2 qrs 24 lbs, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Sea.

Steamer *Salsette*—1 bale piece goods, Mouudally Tyebally: 1 case piece goods, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy, 3 packages piece goods, Mahomedally Woomerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. i. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

791 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward— Huschke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Shuttleworth & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Penrice—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1261 Alagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 9)
1260 Arran, Mackie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. (c. l. June 2)
1189 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1414 British Empire, Jones—M. Pandoorung. c. l. June 6)
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1132 Caroline, Adie—Wood & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Clanmerdon, Gibson—F. Clover & Co. c.l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—T. Clark & Co. (c.l. June 10)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1250 Forenia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 25)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. (c. l. June 2)
780 Glendower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 9)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1069 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. c. l. May 19)
394 Harold, Pardelaine—F. Sands & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1562 Harmonides,—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1117 Henry Moore,—Reunie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1303 J. Carnegie, Mackie—Mackie & Co. (c.l. May 5)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dixon, Hunter & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1194 Mataura, Stewart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1240 Mistress of the Sea, Orkney—Reunie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. June 1)
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.(c. l. May 24)
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 5)
999 Owen Glendower,—Maceee & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
237 Queen of the Merey—Ewart, Latham & Co.(c. l. May 12)
939 Sattara, Killick—Dixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.(c. l. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1075 Statesby, Campbell—Campbell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co.(c. l. May 23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Seaberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung. (c.l. May 28)
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—B. Latham & Co. (c.l. June 6)
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c. l. May 23)
1136 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1259 Victoria Cross, Isaak—Campland & Co. (c.l. May 30)
809 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

531 City of London, F. Finlay, Clark & Co. (c.l. June 11)
965 Gertrude—Mackie, Low & Co. (c. l. May 4)
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 9)

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

722 Saltana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.(c.l. May 16)

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

810 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.
1560 John Stuart, Leinon—B. F. Cama & Co. (c.l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 10)
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Southern Belle,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 16)

FOR MAULMAIN.

1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
1118 Astronomer,—Thomas.
Alligator, Nacoda.
Amazon—Danneberg Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
1261 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
Ally Aebar Shaw, Caombo.
308 Atalanta, Lostos.
657 Asterold, Gardiner.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
982 Arabstan, Dawson.
1199 Badena, Slitphen.
1936 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
474 Camilla, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Bankes, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
716 Cameo, Lamb—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1681 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.
1119 Cospatrick Elmslie.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
392 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
935 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
709 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
909 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Ruschke & Co.
Ellen Maria, Hall.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Reuti.
1323 Francis Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
907 Falkland, Muir.
427 Good Success, McGregor.
571 Gustavus, Pahn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
912 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co.
560 Jehangeer, McDermot.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1263 Longwood, Paterson—Western India S. Co.
756 L' Aurore, Millar—Coupland & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
993 Margarette, Berian—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
724 Morayshire, Pentony—W. Nicol & Co.
1063 Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Burjorjee.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Owengaudy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Brownree—H. M. Sedick.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
847 Rahamanee, Nacoda, Ibrahim Bagorjee
396 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Stirrly (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Maenee & Co.
1095 Sarawak, Millett—Dady and Sorabjee.
1460 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
1236 Sydenham, Harding.
440 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
617 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1089 Ticonderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
Western Empire.
792 William Kudston, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 13, *Australina*, Bando, from Malacca at June, touched at Penang 1st, Moulmein, and Rangoon 7th June; *Himalaya*, and *Thetis*, pasties lars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—June 11, Screw Steamer *Nada*, G. Mathes, to Calcutta via Northern Ports.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
7-0 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
500 ,, ,, Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
A few Bales Twist.
200 Pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Patent leather and Calf Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
3 Cases Superior Perfumery.
22 Dhoorsa Cotton.
47 Dozens Superior Hock.
28 ,, Claret.
10 Rolls Wire Fencing.
On account of Shaw Nurotune Hurjeevun, the first purchaser, by order of Shaw Khimchund Vajurain—
To close an account in a godown opposite the St. Thomas' Cathedral—
A few Seed Cleaning Machines.
A few Cotton ,,
A few Iron Stoves.
5 Cans Copper Sheathing.
Bombay, 20th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF IRON WORKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, Tarjee, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, a large quantity of Iron of every description, Masts, and sundry miscellaneous Iron, &c.
Terms, deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid up as the lot is knocked down.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A new light London Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.
One Pallanquin Shaped Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, Cushions, and Shafts complete, (to be seen on one hour's notice from notice.)
A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. ,, ,,
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th June 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, & TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the several properties herein described on the days herein under stated on account and at the risk of Casseeram Ramjee, Sittaram Succaram and Gungaram Ramjee :—

Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY, the 20th instant, all that Piece of Land with a Messuage or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at New Town in Baba Dhubboo Street, measuring 186 feet in breadth and 57 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the North by the vacant ground of Sittaram Succaram, on the South by a small passage belonging to Government and the house of Bora Amjibhoy Ahmedbhoy, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by a public road called Baba Dhubboo Street, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2700 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48.

Lot No. 2.—On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., all that Piece of Land or Ground with a Messuage or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at New Town, measuring in breadth on the east 18 feet and 3 inches, on the west 30 feet and in length on the north and south 56 feet and 3 inches, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Halalkhore's passage, on the west by Baba Dhubboo Street, on the north by a passage and the house of the said Casseeram Ramjee, and on the south by the house of Pursotum Bhimjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2706, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47.

Lot No. 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, all that Piece of Land or ground with the Messuage or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at New Town, measuring 22 feet in breadth and 55 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : On the east by Baba Dhumoo street, on the west by a range of Meyajee Amedbhoy, on the north by the house of the said Casseeram Ramjee, and on the south by the cross road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2701 and by the collector of Assessment under No. 46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made at the office of the aforesaid auctioneers, and at the office of Mr. Khimchund Mooljee, Solicitor to the Mortgagee.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 20th June 1864.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	90 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226½

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	268 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	92 pr. ct. pm.
Baker's Banking Company	100	.....	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	189 pr. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	90 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....	18 per ct.
East India Bank	.....	.....	15 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	29
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	18
Financial Association of India	100	.....	47
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pr.
4 A Share...	6,000	430	share.
4 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Share...	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,600	.....	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Akbarry Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p.share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 320 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	900	.....	Rs. 10 pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Consolidated River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treasher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	.....	5 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 210
Mexican Dollars	,, 250
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 193
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-6

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI; Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....	2	per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ...	5	,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ...	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

,,	4	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. ,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand			1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland		do. ... }	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland		do. ... }	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at an highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 4.
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,392,555 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....	2s.	,,
Sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight..frs.	2-59 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do..... ,,	2-53 ,,	,,
Sight..... ,,	2-48 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.		
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£641,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s.		,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at sight, and at two months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight..... at	2s.	0¼d. per rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s.	,,
3 ,, ...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 ,, ...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 ,, ...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,

No drafts at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight...	6	per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	5	,,
,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	4	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to Bank of India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody